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(the city's) "tower-encircled head" (*Autumn*, l. 114). Schubart also says "thürmendes Waarenhaus" (the big warehouse, l. 119). "Türmende Stadt" is, however, a favorite expression of Klopstock's (cf. *Mein Wissen*, 3, 4; *Messias*, vii, 625, 763; xiv, 923. Würffl, *Sprachgebrauch Klopstocks*, Progr., Brünn, 1884, p. 49). *Spaziergang*, l. 114, read originally "von dem thürmenden Mast" which corresponds to Schubart's "thürmten Haine von Masten . . . ihre Spitzen empor." As Humboldt found fault with the phrase, Schiller later wrote "ragenden Mast."

Schiller's interest in Thomson at the time of writing the *Spaziergang* may be seen from the essay *Über naive und sentimentalische Dichtung*, on which he worked from 1793-95. The essay contains references to Thomson that indicate close acquaintance with his work. (*Schillers Werke*, ed. Bellermann, vol. viii, pp. 349, 356.)

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A Life of William Shakespeare, by SIDNEY LEE. With Portraits and Facsimiles. Fifth Edition. London (Smith, Elder & Co.): 1905. Cr. 8vo., pp. xxviii + 495.

Among the many articles contributed by Mr. Sidney Lee to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, two were recognized as preëminently authoritative, those on William Shakespeare and Queen Victoria, both of which were afterwards extended and published in book form. The *Life of William Shakespeare* appeared in November, 1898, and was "crowned" by the London *Academy* as the leading book of the year. Since then it has been generally recognized as the most trustworthy of the biographies of the poet, and has been repeatedly reprinted. The only critics who found fault with Mr. Lee were those who condemned him for what most scholars consider his greatest service—the stripping away of fanciful legend and of so-called biographical "interpretation" of the poems and plays. Mr. Lee's careful study of the biographical material and his rejection of all that would not stand the test, while not enhancing the continuity nor the charm of his narrative, pro-

duced a work for which every student must feel grateful.

In such a book of almost 500 pages, replete with references and notes, it was inevitable that some errors should creep in. Nearly all of these were of a trivial character, the most careless, perhaps, being the statement (p. 224) that *Antony and Cleopatra* is sixty lines longer than *Hamlet*, whereas it is really almost nine hundred lines shorter.

Recently Mr. Lee prepared a revised and somewhat enlarged (fifth) edition of his book. The actual extension of the text is from 476 to 495 pages. In his preface he noted the correction of a few errors that figured in earlier impressions, and called attention to the additions made to his chapters on autographs, portraits and bibliography. Much additional information concerning the First Folio was incorporated from the *Census* compiled by Mr. Lee in 1902. He likewise added to his notes the most important of new contributions to Shakespearean literature.

While this admirable biography is rendered still more valuable by the manifest care with which this new edition has been prepared, it is at the same time unfortunate that a number of errors should have escaped detection and thus found their way once more into print.

Without attempting any formal review of this now familiar book, I wish simply to call attention to a few *errata* (mostly bibliographical) that persist in the new edition or appertain to the new edition alone.

P. 1. In his first edition, Mr. Lee mentioned John Shakespeare of 'Freyndon' (1279) as the first recorded holder of the name. He now places him second, making way for a William Shakespeare or 'Sakspere' of 1248. Mrs. C. C. Stopes, in her *Shakespeare's Family* (1901), mentions (pp. 4-5) three other Shakespeares who antedate 1279, and Lionel Cresswell in *Notes and Queries* (ninth series, II, p. 167), mentions one as early as 1250.

P. 11. Alexander Webbe is mentioned in both editions as the husband of Shakespeare's sister-in-law, Agnes Arden. The usual genealogical authorities record that Webbe married another sister—Margaret Arden. Agnes was twice married, first to John Hewyns, secondly to Thomas Stringer.

P. 314. "Five [quartos] achieved only one

edition" should be four. Five was correct in the enumeration of the old edition (p. 302), but *Titus Andronicus* has been moved into the "three quarto" group. The old edition did not mention the 1611 quarto, nor, of course, the recently found 1594 copy. Moreover, why does this table omit the two 1611 quartos of *Romeo and Juliet* mentioned on page 316?

Pp. 318-319. In quoting a passage from Heminge and Condell's "To the great Variety of Readers" prefixed to the First Folio, Mr. Lee repeats a number of errors that occurred in the old edition (pp. 306-307). The essential part of the quotation is here reprinted with the correct reading in brackets.

"As where (before) we [you] were abus'd with diuerse stolne [,] and surreptitious copies, maimed and deformed by the frauds and stealthes of incurious [iniurious] impostors that expos'd them; ev[u]en those are now offer'd to your view cur'd and perfect in [of] their limbes," etc.

P. 320. Mr. Lee states that in the First Folio only the second and third pages of *Troilus and Cressida* are numbered, these being 79 and 80. Some copies have the fifth page numbered 82. This was the case in the copy used by Halliwell Phillips for his reduced facsimile.

P. 338. Mr. Lee mentions eleven volumes of Dr. Horace Howard Furness' Variorum edition, just as in 1898, and makes no mention of the additional volumes added during the past seven years.

P. 357, *note*. To Mr. Lee's obsolete references to Shakespeare and Music should be added Mr. Edward W. Naylor's *Shakespeare and Music* (1896), and Mr. Louis Elson's *Shakespeare in Music* (1901), both admirable, scholarly books.

P. 363. Instead of accrediting the German Shakespeare Society with thirty-four year-books (as in 1898), it should now be some forty-one.

These few errors, trifling as they are, should not be permitted to remain in the text. It is to be hoped that they will be corrected before the American impression of the revised edition appears.

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Pädagogische Streifzüge durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Vortrag von Dr. AUG. HÖFER, Oberlehrer am Realgymnasium Musterschule zu Frankfurt a. M. Bad Wildungen, 1905. (Sonderabdruck, 8vo., 18 pp.)

Those of us who met the author of this pamphlet on his wanderings through our land will greet his deductions with especial interest. There is more than a grain of truth in his strictures on our American school system and a lesson for each teacher of Modern Languages in what he says. The clearness and lack of prejudice of his presentation deserve notice and praise, and he is to be complimented upon the rightness and keenness of his observations.

He finds, for example, that there is too great a number of women teachers in our schools, holds that these are not the best formative influence upon half-grown boys and sees in our comparatively small salaries the reason for the growth of this already too large majority of women in the teaching profession. The matter of small salaries offers grave food for thought; it is in line with a tendency increasingly noticeable, to regard the teacher as to a certain extent a hireling whom one may discharge upon any pretext whatsoever. Recent unfortunate events in some of our largest universities seem to bear out this statement and it is one which should be combatted with all the energy at the command of the whole teaching profession. The blame to a certain extent, it is true, also falls upon the teacher, who with poor preparation, lack of personality and interest, has only a commercial attitude toward what he regards as a daily task.

Dr. Höfer also speaks a warning word against the trifling in our high schools. The time wasted there is positively inconceivable where debating and dramatic societies and what not, take time from serious work. Too much time, let it be observed, for no sensible person will wish to deprive the young people of their varied interests in the living thing. Yet all this makes for shallowness and keeps our students immature and unstable, while the growing interest in athletics takes their whole attention from their work for days at a time. The daily papers in Cleveland